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动物分类学报

ONE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS EUPARATETTIX HANCOCK (ORTHOPTERA, TETRIGOIDEA, TETRIGIDAE) FROM HAINAN, CHINA

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Abstract One new species of the genus Euparatettix Hancock , E. tuberifemora sp. nov. , is described from Hainan , China. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology , Shaanxi Normal University , Xi′an , China and Department of Chemistry and Life Science , Hechi University , China.

Key words Orthoptera , Tetrigoidea , Tetrigidae , Euparatettix , new species , Hainan.

The genus Euparatettix was erected by Hancock in 1904 and currently includes 55 species (Günther , 1937; Podgornaya , 1983; Shishodia , 1991; Blackith , 1992; Zheng , 2005; Ingrisch , 2006; Deng , 2007). The type species is Euparatettix parvus Hancock. They are mainly distributed in India , Pakistan , Sri Lanka , Burma , Indonesia , Philippines , China , Nepal , Bangladesh , New Guinea , Australia , Caledonia. Among them 43 species are distributed in China. The present paper describes a new species of the genus from Hainan , China. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology , Shaanxi Normal University , Xi′an , China (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀) and Department of Chemistry and Life Science , Hechi University , China (3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀).

1 Euparatettix tuberifemora sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Diagnosis. Euparatettix tuberifemora sp. nov. is similar to E. prominemarginis Zheng , 2005 , but differs in: lateral margins of pronotum constricted behind humeral angle; caudal end of pronotum feckly reaching the top of hind tibia; midkeel of upper and lower side of hind femur dentate; outer side of hind femur with 2-3 protuberance; hind tibia brown , with dark brown ring in the base and middle.

Description. Female (Fig. 1). Body small , slender. Head distinctly exserted above the pronotal surface (Figs. 2-3) , width of vertex equal to the width of an eye (horizontal diameter of eyes) , anterior margin of vertex straight , slightly protruding beyond eyes (Fig. 1) , median carina conspicuous. In profile , vertex and frontal ridge forming right angle , frontal costa slightly concave between lateral ocelli , frontal ridge slightly protruding arching between antennae (Figs. 2-3) , width of longitudinal furrow distinctly narrower than width of first segment of antennae. Antenna filiform , 14-segmented , length of a segment in middle about 5-6 times longer than width , inserted between lower margin of eyes (Figs. 3-4). Eyes globose , strongly exserted above the pronotal surface (Fig. 3) , lateral ocelli placed on middle of anterior margins of eyes (Figs. 2-3). Anterior margin of pronotum truncate , midkeel of pronotum completed (Fig. 1) , upper margin of pronotum slightly straight in profile (Fig. 2). Lateral keels of prozona parallel (Fig. 1) , humeral angle an obtuse angle shape , lateral margins of pronotum distinctly constricted behind humeral angle , without abbreviated carinae between shoulder (Fig. 1). Caudal end of pronotum narrow , long cone-shaped , feckly reaching the top of hind tibia (Figs. 1-2). Posterior margins of lateral lobes of pronotum with two concavities , posterior angles of lateral lobes of pronotum turned downwards , apices of angles round. Tegmina long , ovate , apices rounded. Hind wings developed , surpassing the caudal end of pronotum (Figs. 1-2). Upper and lower margins of anterior femora slightly straight , upper and lower margins of middle femora undulated (Fig. 2) , width of midfemur narrower than the width of tegmina. Hind femur 3 times longer than wide , midkeel of upper and lower side of hind femur dentate , outer side of hind femur with 2-3 protuberance (Fig. 1) , antegenicular right angle and genicular denticles acute. Outer side of dorsal margins of hind tibia with 8-9 spines , inner side with 6-7 spines. Length of the first segment of hind tarsi longer than the third , the third pulvillus longer than first and second , apices of all the pulvilli sharp (Fig. 5). Outer side of hind tibia with 5-6 spines , inner side with 7-8 spines. Length of first segment of hind tarsi longer than third , third pulvillus longer than first and second , apices of three pulvilli sharp. Ovipositor stout and short , length of dorsal ovipositor valves 2.2 times its width , dorsal and ventral valves with slender saw-like teeth. Length of subgenital plate longer than its width , middle of posterior margin of subgenital plate with a triangular convex (Fig. 6).

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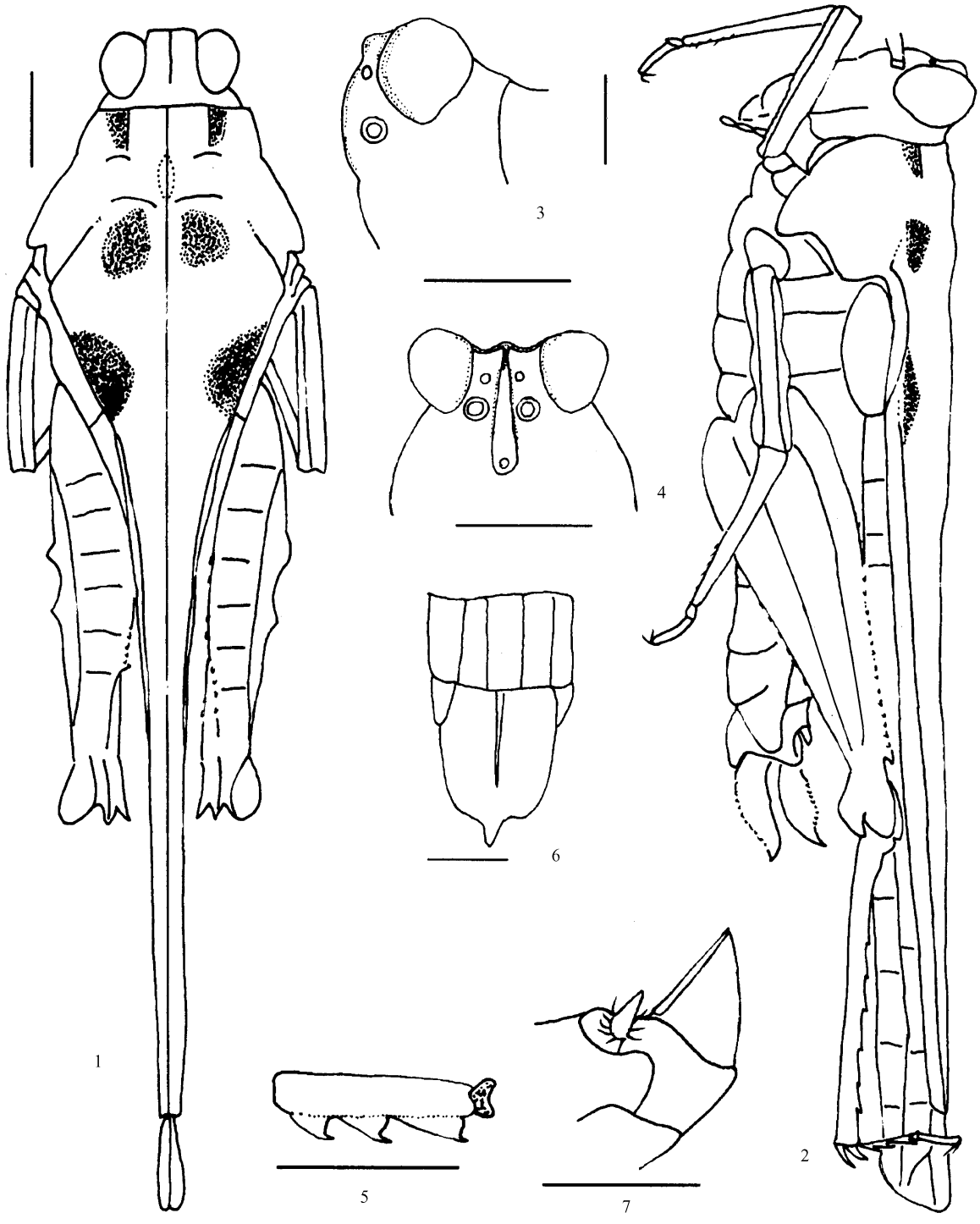

Figs. 1-7. Euparatettix tuberifemora sp. nov. 1. Body of female, dorsal view. 2. Body of female, lateral view. 3. Head of female, lateral view. 4. Head of female, frontal view. 5. First and second posterior tarsal segments. 6. Subgential plate of female, ventral view. 7. Subgential plate of male, lateral view (enlargement bar = 1 mm).

Body filemot. Disc of pronotum with two black spots before and behind shoulders (Fig. 1). Wings dark brown. Fore and middle femora and tibia each with two distinct dark transverse spots. Hind femur brown, outer side with two black spots. Hind tibia brown, with dark brown ring in the base and middle.

Male. Body size smaller than female, feature of structure similar to female. Width of midfemur equal to the width of tegmina. Subgenital plate brief coneshaped, apex sharp (Fig. 7).

Measurements. Length of body: ♂5.5-6.0 mm, ♀8.0-8.5 mm; length of pronotum: ♂9.0-9.5 mm, ♀ 10.5-11.0 mm; length of hind femur: ♂4.0-4.5 mm, ♀5.0-5.5 mm.

Holotype ♀, China, Hainan Province, Baoting (Mt. Qixian) (18.5°N, 109.7°E; alt. 600 m), 15 Feb.

2008, collected by DENG Wei-An. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀, same data as for holotype; 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀, Hainan, Qiongzhong (Mt. Diaoluo) (18.8°N, 109.9°E; alt. 150 m), 11 Feb. 2008, collected by DENG Wei-An.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin tuber and femora, meaning outer side of hind femur with 2-3 protuberance.

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海南省悠背蚱属一新种记述 (直翅目, 蚱总科, 蚱科)

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摘 要 记述采自海南岛悠背蚱属 1 新种, 即瘤股悠背蚱 Euparatettix tuberifemora sp. nov.。模式标本保存在陕西师范大学动物研究所标本室 (2 ♂♂,4 ♀♀)和河池学院化学与生命科学系动物标本室(3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀)。

关键词 直翅目, 蚱总科, 蚱科, 悠背蚱属, 新种, 海南.

中图分类号 Q969.26

1 瘤股悠背蚱, 新种 Euparatettix tuberifemora sp. nov. (图 1～7)

新种近似于突缘悠背蚱 Euparatettix prominemarginis Zheng, 2005, 主要区别为: 1) 前胸背板侧缘在肩后略收缩; 2) 前胸背板后突几达后足胫节的顶端; 3) 后足股节上、下侧中隆线具锯齿, 4) 后足股节外侧缘具 2～3 个结节; 5) 后足胫节黄褐色, 中部和端部具黑褐色环。

正模 ♀, 海南保亭 (七仙岭), 600 m, 2008-02-15, 邓维安采。副模: 4 ♂♂,6 ♀♀,同正模; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀,海南琼中 (吊罗山), 150 m,2008-02-11, 邓维安采。